

# RAILROAD DIRECTORS

Governor Reappoints the Board of the North Carolina Railroad.

## A COMPANY REINSTATED

A Bank Chartered—Escape of Convicts From the State Farm.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., July 11.—There was a session of the council of state this evening, after which Governor Aycock announced the reappointment of the present board of directors of the North Carolina Railroad for the ensuing year, the meeting for reorganization to be held at Burlington, July 14th.

The board consists of Hugh G. Chatnam, of Elkin; L. Banks Holt, Graham; B. M. Michau, Goldsboro; Dr. V. E. Turner, Raleigh; C. M. Cooke, Jr., Wilmington; George P. Pell, Winston-Salem; C. S. Penn, Raleigh; and W. H. Williams, Newton, and J. R. McCallister (State's proxy).

## COMPANY REINSTATED

Adjutant-General B. S. Royster made an order this morning reinstating the Raleigh military company in the North Carolina National Guard as Company G, Third regiment. It was disbanded some months ago for failure to come up to the requirements at the last inspection. The officers are Captain Gladstone and Lieutenants G. W. Burton, Jr., and W. H. Foy.

The Secretary of State has chartered the Bank of Raleigh at Lumberton, with \$100,000 capital subscribed and \$25,000 authorized, to do a general commercial and savings bank business. The principal incorporators are Thomas Gresham, H. M. McAllister, W. J. Peavitt and A. R. McEachern.

Over fifty county superintendents of public schools have arrived already to attend the convention of county superintendents, to be held this week in connection with the summer school for the county superintendents. The convention is being held at the Raleigh Hotel. The county superintendents include only from twelve to twenty-one years.

## TRUSTY CONVICTS ESCAPE

Two white trusty convicts escaped from Caledonia farm yesterday. One was D. H. Wright, serving two years from Guilford county for bigamy, and the other Charles Mobley, sent up from Chatham to serve one year for housebreaking. They were allowed to go off without a guard and never returned.

Dr. W. L. Royster, of this city, delivered an address before the teachers at the Agricultural and Mechanical Summer School on "Civilization and Nervous Exhaustion," his purpose being to show the bad effect of present-day strenuousness.

Judge Garland S. Ferguson convened the July term of the Wake county Superior Court this morning, to continue two weeks. There are ninety-one cases on the docket, but all except forty-eight have already been continued. The most important case, that of State vs. J. S. Finch and V. E. McBee for conspiracy in the reestablishment proceedings against the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, is among those continued by consent.

## TORAL IS DEAD.

Brooded Over Surrender of Santiago Until Became Demented.

(By Associated Press.)

MADRID, July 11.—General Toral, who commanded the Spanish garrison at San-

## SYDNOR & HUNDLEY

REGARDLESS OF THE LAW

# YOU CAN VOTE

Without Paying Your Poll Tax.

The only Furniture Store in Richmond issuing votes for the

Merchants' Gift Libraries.

FIVE IN ALL.

Pay up your old or new account by July 15th and get a vote for every "TEN CENTS" for your favorite institution.

## JUST THINK!

A party bought a bill of goods of us amounting to \$1,475 a few weeks ago, which gave him FOURTEEN THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY VOTES, and he boosted his favorite ahead of two other rivals.

## A \$100.00

purchase entitles you to 1,000 VOTES.

And Furniture, Carpets, Drugs, Mats, etc.,

cost you no more here and often less, than anywhere else.

## Automatic Refrigerators.

The name speaks our competitors, but what's in a name? The AUTOMATIC would smell just as sweet as it does, by any other name.

Polls Open from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Until July 16th.

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

## SYDNOR & HUNDLEY,

Richmond's biggest and the South's largest Furniture and Carpet House.

Stick a pin in this.

tingo when that place surrendered to the United States forces, died yesterday at a lunatic asylum near here. The general brooded over his capitulation until he became demented.

Don Jose Toral y Velasquez, who was in command of the Spanish troops at Santiago, was a protégé of Marshal Campos, under whom he fought in the Carlist war. He served in the Philippines, and in Cuba during the last two insurrections. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was sent to Eastern Cuba as military governor of the province of Santiago, being second in command of the local forces under General Pando. He was subsequently superseded by General Linera, but when that officer was wounded in the first American attack on the Spanish lines, General Toral assumed the chief command.

Popular indignation was strong against General Toral on his return to Spain after the surrender of Santiago in 1898. His lodgings at Vigo, where he landed, were stoned, and mobs attempted to attack him on his way to Madrid. The government ordered a court-martial, which acquitted the general on the grounds that Santiago lacked sufficient defenses; that the water supply was inadequate, and that the blockade of the port excluded the possibility of aid.

## GRIDIRON MEMBERS MAKING THEIR WAY HOME

(By Associated Press.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 11.—Twenty members of the Gridiron Club, of Washington, arrived in Knoxville to-day on their way from St. Louis to Lake Tawawee. The party has been doing the "St. Louis convention and the World's Fair" and is returning home over the Southern Railway, escorted by the Traffic Manager S. H. Hardwick and General Passenger Agent W. H. Taylor. Two days will be spent at Tawawee.

## Postmasters Appointed.

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES-DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day: Virginia—Council, Buchanan county, James D. Ball, vice Roxie Combs, resigned; Francisco, Craig county, George W. Francisco, vice Garner, Francisco, resigned; Prince William county, Ralph Pick, vice Charles E. Nash, resigned; Solone, Fauquier county, J. H. Scott, vice John A. Jeffers, resigned; Winterville, Nelson county, John S. Harris, vice A. F. Hughes, resigned. North Carolina—Davidson county, Transylvania county, Geneva J. Allison, vice J. L. Ledbetter, removed.

## Richmonders in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, July 11.—Elliott T. Jefferson, Hoffman, A. Dart, Critter, L. M. Goodstadt and wife. Navarre, E. T. Johnson, Jr., J. H. Reid, J. E. Everett, R. T. Wallace and wife; Victoria, E. A. Dietrich, J. H. Mosby; Marlborough, E. Follis; Rosemore, O. Kirkland.

## Property Transfers.

Richmond: C. C. Chapin and wife to Magie Lacy, 2-13 feet on Graham Street, southeast corner Catharine, \$1,200. Mary B. Newton and wife to J. B. Blawie, 20 feet on West side Third Street, 25 feet north of Byrd, \$1,000. William C. Atkinson, lot 23, block 1, section 1, Highland Springs, \$400. James D. Leving and wife to Thomas E. Davis, 30 feet on R. Street, northwest corner Twenty-second, reserving vendor's lien for \$100,000, and subject to deed of trust of \$263.65, \$50. Mary J. and William Sellings to L. E. Krenn, 125 feet on South side Beatty Street, 125 feet west of Carter, and 110 feet on North side Wallace Street, 125 feet west of Carter, subject to deed of trust for \$1,000, \$1,000.

## Encouraging Reports.

The reports of the Baptist Sunday School Association on Sunday made a showing of an increase in membership of eleven hundred in June of this year over the same month of 1903. The Baptist churches have also reported a substantial increase in membership.

## WERE INJURED IN A WRECK

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, and Senator Bailey, of Texas, were injured yesterday afternoon in a collision between an automobile in which they were riding, and a Jefferson Avenue street car, at Jefferson Avenue and Chestnut. The automobile was wrecked, and the senators were thrown to the sidewalk and severely shaken up and bruised about their bodies, but both escaped without any broken bones.

The senators were returning from the World's Fair in an automobile, and were running east on Chestnut. The automobile started at a lively clip to cross the tracks directly in front of a swiftly moving Jefferson Avenue car. Neither the motorman nor the chauffeur could stop. Senator Tillman was probably the more injured of the two. He suffered a severe concussion of the head, and, in consequence, walked with a limp the rest of the day. Both senators were able to proceed to their hotels on a street car, the automobile having been put out of commission by the accident. The chauffeur was also badly bruised.

## THREE NEGROES KILLED BY TRAIN

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WELDON, N. C., July 11.—Three negroes were killed near here Sunday morning. Elijah Williams, Alex. Smith and John Davis, by trains on the Atlantic Coast line, and within a short distance from each other. Williams was struck by the fast train, No. 32, northbound, while sitting upon the end of the cross-ties. A fracture of the skull was indicated, and that he was struck by the steps of the train.

A half mile further down the track were the mangled remains of Smith and Davis. They were in Weldon Saturday night, and it is supposed they attempted to ride out on a through freight to where they were working, three miles from town, and either fell from the train or attempted to jump, and were caught beneath the wheels and were badly cut to pieces.

Great satisfaction is felt here with the National Democratic ticket. Gold Democrats, who have not voted in the last two presidential elections, say they will cheerfully support Parker and Davis.

## A BIG BLAZE IN COVINGTON

(By Associated Press.)

COVINGTON, GA., July 11.—Fire in Covington late Sunday night resulted in the destruction of property amounting in value to \$125,000, with \$60,000 insurance. The fire started in the Star building. The heaviest losers are J. V. Anderson, \$14,000; Heard and White, on building, \$12,000, and on stock, \$13,000; Brooks and Smith, building, \$3,000, and drugs, \$6,000; Fowler Brothers, \$18,000; Stephenson and Chawley, \$15,000; C. C. Robinson, \$14,000. The Covington Telephone Exchange, the Covington Bottling Works and Doctors Robertson, Rosette, Hopkins and Ragsdale lost everything. The Western Union Telegraph office was also burned.

# A MUSHROOM WHICH EQUALS MEAT

Entering Nature Study Through the "Beefsteak Mushroom" Gate—A Common and Almost Wholly Neglected Variety of Highest Food Value—Found on Trees and Logs in Winter as Well as Summer.

By Calvin Dill Wilson, D. D.

(Author of "The Story of the Cid," etc.)

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

THE Eden of Nature, with its charms, beauties and satisfactions, has walls that exclude and gates that admit; many people walk around its defenses without being aware that they are on the outside. The entrance is guarded by flaming words against the unsympathetic, the indifferent, and especially those whose interest is only general; but the sword is readily lowered if you have the password of sympathy. Nature is so vast and multifarious that to get a genuine feeling for it we need to fix attention on one or a few of its parts. Nature is too big for us, so, being finite creatures, we should concentrate on a detail or two. Many of us walk or ride over the surface of the earth and see nothing in particular; we behold one huge canvas, but hurry on like a tourist party passing through picture galleries, with no definite, lasting impression of anything. Nature is like an immense library, in which one stands and looks at covers of volumes on shelves and learns nothing except that there is much to learn; the way to get into touch with a library is, of course, to take down one book at a time and read that; likewise, Nature must be so treated.

Nature has a thousand gates, and it matters little by which one you enter its Eden; what is important is to get inside, into its sympathies, its mysteries, its ways and moods. Our time is notable for the large numbers of people who are crowding through the various ways in; they are going through the bird gate and the tree gate, and the animal gate, and many other gates; they are a happy throng, and have found Eden afresh.

You are now invited to pass through a very humble entrance, that of a lowly mushroom; it is one so obscure that the United States reports no fungi at all, although the country is so comprehensive a scientific treatise do not ignore it. I know very few people who have gone through the "beefsteak mushroom" gate; the scientists have done so; the Indians went in at it; so did the pioneers; but the lore of the early settlers seems to have been lost somewhere among intervening generations. No one has passed it by unwittingly, and our woods-rovers generally overlook it. Do you know any thing about "Indian meat," or "hickory beef," or "beefsteak mushrooms"? The pioneers called this fungus by all these names.

I learned of this mushroom by taking a risk. I had been accustomed to gather in the woods the "common field mushroom" (*Campestris Agaricus*) and the "Morel." One day I was talking on this subject with Professor John Uri Lloyd, the chemist and author, and he asked me for specimens of such fungi as I could find to give to his brother, who is an authority on such matters; in return he sent me a sample of the "beefsteak" variety, with the statement that this species contains as much nourishment as meat, and that thousands of tons of it annually go to waste because people do not know its value. I showed the specimen to a friend, Dr. D., who is interested in fungi. It was winter time, but he decided to make a search. We drove to a wood near the town, where we knew there were many fallen trees, on which we were told this kind commonly grows. After long seeking we discovered a log on which were many specimens of a large, fan-shaped growth of a whitish color; these were in clumps or masses; the fans were of various sizes and were in layers. We picked up a few, but concluded that, like meat, in the same conditions, they would be no worse for that; we cut off a quantity, severing the fans from their stems that were rooted in the bark. When we reached Dr. D.'s house we compared our find with our sample and decided that they were of the same kind; we would take the risk. Dr. D. brought out his chafin dish, and broiled a portion of the mushrooms, and we began to eat; the physician stating that he had remedies at hand in case of mistake. The dish was pleasant, palatable and with marked mushroom taste; we suffered no bad effects, and had discovered in the good old way of experiment, by which men and animals have tested new foods, the way from the beginning, a satisfactory food.

From that time on I made hundreds of visits to the woods to find and study these fungi. Masses of these mushrooms, bushes of them, are often found high up on the sides of trees, and on the branches; they are frequently seen at the bases of trees, close to the ground, nearly always exclusively on one side of a tree and never circling it. They grow on living and dead trees, on stumps, in stumps-covered fields, on recently felled trees and on old logs. They grow in places where bark still clings; the spores, carried by winds or birds or animals, lodge in crevices of bark and develop beneath the bark. As the spore grows to the size of the end of a little finger it bursts its way through the bark; if a cyst or granule mass of spores happens to be at one point it will split the bark open for several feet. The tiny mushrooms already have the fan shape. They develop rapidly after breaking through the bark; within a week the specimens of half an inch in diameter will grow to a foot or more in the same measurement, and an inch in thickness.

In a dry season the specimens are commonly small, undeveloped and withered; if there is abundant moisture they increase to two feet across and more than an inch in thickness; on the same log, however, you will find all sizes from tiny mushrooms just pushing out of the bark up to the fullest growth of their kind. I have come upon these fungi in every month of the year; they are the only things of the vegetable kind, edible by man, that our forests afford, and they are within their own confines; nuts, we must remember, soon become useless when left on the ground. A starving man, in a piece of woodland in winter, could find on a log food as nourishing as meat, and, if he cooked it properly, he could avoid the bad effects of the winter cold preserves these mushrooms in a frozen state in good condition, until a thaw comes; they are as well kept as meat is in cold storage; this is nature's cold storage.

In the hot months these mushrooms grow very rapidly, and after reaching maturity they spoil just as a piece of meat would; they decay, fill with black, burrowing insects and send forth a rank odor. The small specimens are naturally the most delicious, and the large ones should have the skin removed before using and should be cut into bits for cooking purposes. One might assume from the name "beefsteak," by which they are sometimes called, that

they are found chiefly or only upon hickory wood, but this is far from being the case; the pioneers who dubbed them thus acted upon limited observation. They grow as well on maples, elms, oaks and other trees. My experience leads me to believe that they develop in any bark where the spores chance to fall, except that of cedars and pines, the resin of which doubtless kills the germs. They prefer old logs and trees—not necessarily dead trees, but those whose bark is fest of fungus, while one finds them very often on standing trees, they are more frequently to be seen on logs and stumps.

The same logs and trees do not bear with equal abundance every year. The spores of this, as of all mushrooms, grow very slowly until the time of fruitage. After several seasons a tree or log may cease to bear them altogether. For this there are several reasons; one is that a succession of crops may have torn the bark loose so that there is no longer protection for development of the germs; the germs may be their own foes; and in course of time the spore exhausts its reproductive powers.

I have found in a piece of woodland that was thickly strewn with logs dozen of bushes of this mushroom growing at the same time, and in contradistinction to my own observation Professor Lloyd's statement that tons of this food annually go to waste; our people have not yet learned to value the natural growths of mushrooms as have the European peasants, who know well all the varieties, gather them carefully and dry them for the making of soups in winter. Again, one may wander through many woods and find no sign of this fungus; one may search at the wrong time of the month and discover nothing but withered or putrid specimens, or he may happen upon a tree or log where there is none of the spore of this fungus and where it never grows.

Coming upon a bit of woodland where trees and logs are bearing abundantly the "beefsteak mushroom," one is struck by the profusion of their growth and their size, and with cheerful surprise. They suggest the tropical and the rank; they seem to belong to undisturbed primeval forests; one would expect to find these giants of the mushroom growing on trees and logs of mighty bulk than those of our often-cut woods, where a tree of three or four feet in diameter is a rarity. Fancy, conjures up the aboriginal forests with bears and deer, with giant trees, with vast logs felled by age or storm, and the huge "beefsteak" fungi growing in exuberance; these would seem more in proportion to their surroundings.

I have never observed any creature, save insects, feeding upon these fungi; neither bird nor squirrel or raccoon nor opossum, neither tooth nor bill makes a mark upon them. Possibly the wild things, if any there were, that made food of their succulent and nourishing quality, would find them as they do now, have been destroyed by civilization; now they come to their growth and wither or decay or fall a prey to insects unless they are gathered by man.

In looking for the masses of the humble "beefsteak" mushrooms one may enter the kingdom of the fungi; one comes to look for some of these on every walk and drive. There was a man who had a penchant for Indian relics who said he could see a stone hatchet in the road a hundred yards from his buggy. So one gets to be able to discover a mushroom at a long distance. He finds mushrooms of all shapes and colors; he finds the red, the yellow, the purple, the white, the brown and the pink; he finds them on trees, on logs, on stumps, among weeds, and grasses, in orchards and on lawns; he finds them in single, in masses and in rings, and that in the same places where he may have been many times previous to the awakening of his interest in them and where then he had never noticed them. He grows familiar with any edible and nonedible mushrooms; mushrooms are all too common, contrary to popular notions; frog stools, toad's caps, toad's hats and toad's meat are various names for the same things; the difference is only in edible and poisonous qualities. He may never discover a toad or a frog sitting under his fungus, nor find a toad's foot and a frog's "fair ring" mushrooms, but he will see so many wonderful sights that he will not be prepared to deny anything in regard to either toads or fairies.

Having entered at this humble gate, as well as at another, one may get into sympathy with nature as never before, into the right mood; into sympathy with trees and grasses and insects and birds, with colors, forms and sounds, with the spirit and habits of nature. The way to nature is through any of her gates. Enter anywhere, but go in.

## Guests of Mr. Paxton.

The Virginia Hotel Association, of which Colonel John Murphy, of this city, is president, will hold its annual meeting at the National Hotel, Va., on the evening of July 14th. Mr. C. H. Paxton, manager of the National Hotel, has invited the members of the association to be his guests during the convention. In the invitation sent out by Secretary Callahan, he adds as a final and most significant sentence: "Mr. Paxton says the mint this year is of extra fine flavor."

## IN NEW QUARTERS.

Union Bank Soon to Have Handsome Home.

Next Saturday will probably find the Union Bank of Richmond installed in new and desirable quarters. The officials are engaged this week in removing their banking house from the building shared with the First National Bank to another, directly across the street, No. 117 East Main Street, which has been thoroughly equipped for use as a banking house. The removal of the bank marks an era in the history of this financial institution, which in a few years has grown to be one of the strongest and most prosperous in the South. The new quarters are equipped with handsome office furniture and fixtures, and has a large fireproof vault attached. The room is bright, new and attractive for its purposes.

Mr. J. B. Beasley is president of the Union Bank, and Mr. W. C. Beasley is cashier. The directors are Messrs. R. T. Arrington, N. W. Bays, B. Alsop, Charles Davenport, T. W. Pemberton and J. B. Beasley. Since the establishment of the institution, in 1868, to the present, it has had but four presidents, and only one, when Mr. Beasley was chosen to succeed the late Virginia Newton. Isaac Davenport was the first president, being succeeded by the former cashier, James Miller. Mr. A. L. Boulware was the next president. Mr. Beasley being meanwhile the cashier. Mr. Boulware was succeeded by Mr. Virginia Newton, and the latter was succeeded by Cashier Beasley.

The career of the Union Bank during its thirty-eight years existence has been one unbroken record of growth and advancement, and the following figures as to its deposits will show: January, 1879, \$57,000; January, 1889, \$237,000; January, 1897, \$1,089,000; April 27, 1904, \$1,570,000. The bank's stock is \$500,000, and the amount of deposits \$1,570,000. For many years its stock has paid dividends of 16 per cent. annually, and in recent years it has undistributedly paid 12 per cent. Its stock is now at \$500,000. The bank, under its new presidency, solicits deposits, large and small, and promises to continue to merit the confidence of depositors.

# =Cable Company=

We have just discovered that extensive repairs are necessary at our store, and to secure increased floor space we will have to remodel that section occupied by our general office. A large stock of Pianos must be gotten out of the way of the workmen, and we have no means of storing them. To get these Pianos out of the way, we will continue our Special of the past two weeks, which has proven the

## Greatest Special Sale in Our History

It is a well known fact that the Cable Company never advertises Piano bargains unless the instruments are on the floor ready for inspection.

Read What We Have to Tell You! Until this entire stock has been disposed of we intend to offer reductions in prices ranging from \$75 to \$200. Think of saving \$200 on the purchase of a Piano! It is a fact that you can do it during this sale. We offer as a special inducement this week three full-sized, new high-grade

## Upright Pianos for \$150 Cash Each.

These are excellent instruments, embodying the latest improvements and patents in piano manufacture. 7-1-3 Octaves, full metal frame and warranted in every way against possible defect for 10 years, and this guarantee is backed by the entire capital of this company. The special listed prices this week are as follows:

\$600 Pianos will be sold at.....	\$490
\$550 Pianos will be sold at.....	\$390
\$450 Pianos will be sold at.....	\$345
\$350 Pianos will be sold at.....	\$269
\$300 Pianos will be sold at.....	\$237
\$250 Pianos will be sold at.....	\$190

Our special sale embraces all of the famous line of Pianos manufactured by The Cable Company. The most widely known and generally satisfactory line of Pianos on the market. Extraordinary inducements to Organ purchasers of

## Mason & Hamlin and Chicago Cottage Organs.

TERMS: We will make terms as low as \$1.50 per week on Pianos; we will make terms as low as 50 cents per week on Organs; we will make terms as low as 50 cents per week on Square Pianos. We will offer you Square Pianos at prices ranging from \$15 up. Don't forget the place.

## The Cable Company, 213 E. Broad St.

Largest Piano and Organ Manufacturers in the World. J. G. CORLEY, Mgr.

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S. W. Cor. 8th and Main Sts.

Manufacturing Opticians and Export Adjusters of

EYE-GLASSES, SPECTACLES, ARTIFICIAL EYES, &c.



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## TYPEWRITERS

Many good as new, 1st of manufacture prices. Immediate stock for selection. Machines and typewriters on approval. Free trial 30 days. Free trial 30 days. Free trial 30 days. SOUTHERN STAMP AND STATIONERY CO. 213 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.



To get a low price, but quite another to get a good Roofing and a low price combined. Our Ready-Coat Asphalt presents it. Per square, \$1.75. Complete. Send us your orders.

## Baldwin & Brown,

HARDWARE, ROOFING, LIME, CEMENT, TERRAZZO, PIPE, WIRE, ETC.



## MURAL DECORATING.

If you contemplate having any Wall-Papering or Interior Decorating done, place your orders before the rush. We are booking orders now for the fall. We show an elegant line of goods, from the inexpensive to the most elaborate Wall Hangings.

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## SPECIAL PRICES ON MATTINGS